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Composite Silicide Thermoelectric Materials for Power Generation

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Hypersonic Vehicle

Power Generation

- No rotating shaft for electric energy generation
- Electrical power generation by batteries and APU's add mass and volume

Vehicle Systems Safety Technologies

Wireless technology allows sensors to be placed in remote locations

100 MHz Wireless Pressure Sensor -300°C

25°C, 100-300°C
Pressure Sensor
Temperature Sensor
Velocity Sensor
Flow Sensor
Flow Velocity Sensor
Gyro Sensor

25.0 MHz
Wireless Sensor
Sensors for Flow Sensor
Temperature Sensor
Velocity Sensor
Flow Sensor
Gyro Sensor

Pressure (kPa)

Frequency (MHz)

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TE Materials

TE - Si/Ge Alloys, Silicides, Ceramics
 Temperature Range – 500 – 1000 °C
 Environment – O₂, NO_x, CO, CO₂, H₂O

The graph plots thermal conductivity κ [W/m·K] on the y-axis (0 to 8) against nanoparticle diameter [nm] on the x-axis (0 to 20). A solid line represents Mg_2Si , showing a sharp increase in κ as the diameter decreases below 5 nm. A dashed line represents TiSi_2 , showing a similar trend. A dotted line represents VSi_2 , which remains low. A dash-dot line represents NiSi_2 , showing a slight increase. A long-dashed line represents MoSi_2 , showing a slight decrease. A short-dashed line represents ErSi_2 , showing a slight decrease. A dotted line represents YbSi_2 , showing a slight decrease. A dash-dot line represents WSi_2 , showing a slight decrease. A bracket on the right indicates $\text{Si}_{1-x}\text{Ge}_x$ No Inclusions. A bracket on the left indicates Various Metal Silicides. A bracket at the bottom indicates Volume fraction 0.15% (volume fraction of nanoclusters in $\text{Si}_{1-x}\text{Ge}_x$ alloy).

- Phonon Scattering
- Nano inclusions
- Alloyed Si/Ge matrix
- Mingo et al.
- 2-10 nm - optimum size
- **WSi₂ Best Silicide!**

Mingo N, et al. "Nanoparticle-in-Alloy", *Nano Letters*, 9 (2009), 711–715

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Directional Solidification Systems

YSi_2 VSi_2 TaSi_2
 ZrSi_2 $\text{MnSi}_{2.3}$ Mg_2Si
 TiSi_2 CrSi_2 MoSi_2
 WSi_2 CoSi

Melt → Solidification

Advantages

- Stable High Temperature Interfaces
- Unique microstructures
- Coherent Interfaces

TiSi_2 rods in a Si matrix

Parameter	Value
Temperature	1525 °C
Growth Rate	50 - 300 mm/min
Temp. Gradient	85 °C/cm
Heating Rate	10-20 °C/min
Time	5-20 Hours
Crucible	Boron Nitride Glassy Carbon $\text{SiO}_2 + \text{CaCl}_2$

Figure 1 displays the thermal properties of Si-TiSi₂/(Si,Ge)-TiSi₂ composites. The top-left plot shows the Shear modulus (G) in GPa versus Temperature (°C) from 0 to 1000. The top-right plot shows Relative density (Q/Q₀) versus Temperature (°C) from 0 to 1200. The bottom-left plot shows Power Factor (W/mK) versus Temperature (°C) from 0 to 1000. The bottom-right plot shows Thermal Conductivity (k) in W/mK versus Temperature (°C) from 0 to 800. The legend for the bottom plots indicates various compositions: 12% Ti, 16% Ti, 20% Ti, 25% Ti/(Si,Ge), 25% Ti/(Si,Ge)a, 25% Ti/(Si,Ge)b, and Nano-Si/Ge.

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Si-TiSi₂/(Si,Ge)-TiSi₂
Solidification Microstructures

25%Ti/0-10%Ge → 5%Ge → 10% Ge

Lower Ti Conc. →

•increasing Ge addition creates larger precipitates.
•Ge segregation observed.

1%Ti 10%Ge

Frequency (%)

Diameter (μm)

Pull Rate (mm/s)



